BOARD OF EDUCATION OF CARROLL COUNTY Westminster, Maryland

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION June 30, 2015

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Independent Auditors' Report

Members of the Board of Education of Carroll County Westminster, Maryland

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Board of Education of Carroll County (the Board), a component unit of Carroll County, Maryland as of and for the year ended June 30, 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Board's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Board's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Board's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the component unit governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Board as of June 30, 2015, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for



the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

Change in Accounting Principle

During fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, the Board adopted GASB Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pension and the related GASB Statement No. 71, Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date — an amendment of GASB Statement No. 68. As a result of the implementation of these standards, the Board reported a restatement for the change in accounting principle (See Note 14). Our auditors' opinion was not modified with respect to the restatement.

Correction of an Error

As described in Note 14 to the financial statements, the Board restated beginning balances resulting from the correction of an accounting error that occurred in the prior period. Our opinion was not modified with respect to the restatement.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management discussion and analysis on pages 3 - 10, the budgetary comparison information on pages 46 and 47, the schedules of funding progress and employer contributions on page 48, and the schedule of the Board's proportionate share of the net pension liability, schedule of Board contributions and notes to the required supplementary information on pages 49 - 51 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

Clifton Larson Allen LLP

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated September 18, 2015, on our consideration of the Board's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the result of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering Board's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

CliftonLarsonAllen LLP Baltimore, Maryland

September 18, 2015

As Management of the Board of Education of Carroll County (the Board), we offer readers of the Board's financial statements this discussion and analysis of the Board's financial performance during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015. This section should be read in conjunction with the financial statements, which immediately follow this discussion.

Overview of the Financial Statements

The Board's basic financial statements consist of three sections: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. The basic financial statements include two kinds of statements that present different views of the Board's financial performance. The report also contains required supplementary information.

- The first two statements are *government-wide financial statements* that provide both short-term and long-term information about the Board's overall financial strength.
- The next two statements are *fund financial statements* that focus on individual parts of the Board, and provide more detail on individual areas of revenues and expenditures.
- It also contains required supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves, such as a budgetary basis presentation of financial operations for the general fund, measuring regulatory and budgetary compliance.

The financial statements also include notes that explain some of the information in the statements and, in some cases, provide even greater levels of detail.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The Board's Government-wide Financial Statements provide a broad view of the Board's operations in a manner similar to a private sector business enterprise. The statements provide both short-term and long-term information about the Board's financial position, which assists in assessing the Board's economic condition at year end. They are prepared using the economic resources focus and full accrual basis of accounting. These are methods similar to those used by most businesses. They take into account all revenues and expenses connected with the fiscal year even if the cash has not been received. The Government-wide Financial Statements include two statements:

The Statement of Net Position presents all of the Board's assets, liabilities, and deferred inflows/outflows of resources with the difference between the three reported as "net position." The statement combines and consolidates all of the Board's current financial resources (short-term spendable resources) with capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation) and liabilities, distinguishing between governmental and business-type activities. The end result is net position segregated into three components: net investment in capital, restricted, and unrestricted net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Board is improving or deteriorating.

Government-Wide Financial Statements (Continued)

The Statement of Activities presents information showing how the Board's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will not result in cash flows until future fiscal periods (such as earned, but unused, vacation leave). This statement also presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function of the Board. The majority of the Board's revenue is general revenue, grants and contributions from other governments.

The governmental activities of the Board include Administration, Mid-level Administration, Regular Education, Special Education, Student Personnel Services, Student Health Services, Student Transportation, Operation of Plant, Maintenance of Plant, Community Services, and Food Services. These activities are mostly supported by county and state appropriations mandated in accordance with state law, and state and federal grants.

Typically, the school system-wide financial statements can reflect governmental activities and business-type activities. While the Board's food service operation charges fees, the fee structure is not designed to recover costs including depreciation. Therefore, this function is included as a governmental activity and no business-type activities are presented.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements focus on major funds and on individual parts of the Board's operations. All of the funds of the Board can be divided into two categories: governmental funds and fiduciary funds, each of which use different accounting approaches and should be interpreted differently. The two categories are as follows:

Governmental Funds Financial Statements – Most of the basic services provided by the Board are accounted for in the governmental funds. Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, the governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources. They also focus on balances of spendable resources at the end of the fiscal year. This approach is known as using the flow of current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting.

The Board has three governmental funds:

General Fund includes most of the Board's basic functions and generally follows the requirements of the Maryland State Department of Education.

Food Service Fund captures the financial activities of the cafeteria operations.

Capital Project Fund, tracks larger construction projects. This fund reports revenue and expenditures on a yearly basis. It should be noted that due to the long-term nature of most projects, the budgetary basis of this fund crosses fiscal years.

Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. We describe the relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities) and governmental funds in reconciliations found on pages 15 and 17.

Fiduciary Fund Financial Statements – The fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the Board. Fiduciary funds are not included in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support the Board's own programs. Accordingly, there is no analysis of the Board's fiduciary funds included in this Management's Discussion and Analysis. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is the accrual basis of accounting.

The Board's fiduciary funds include the Agency Fund and *Other Post-Employment Benefits* (OPEB) Plan Trust. The Agency fund reflects liabilities due to student groups that are earmarked for specific student groups at individual schools. The OPEB Plan Trust accumulates resources for post employment health benefits.

Budget and Actual Financial Statements

The Budgetary Comparison Schedule is presented for the General Fund, which has a legally adopted annual budget. This statement shows both original and final adopted budgets, along with actual revenues and expenditures compared to the final budget. In these statements, open encumbrances are treated as expenditures. The Budgetary Comparison Schedule (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) can be found immediately following the basic governmental fund financial statements on page 46.

Financial Analysis of the Board as a Whole

As noted above, all activities are identified as governmental activities. Current assets totaled \$51.7 million, most of which appears as accounts receivable due from primary governments. This is primarily due from the County Commissioners of Carroll County. Noncurrent assets are composed of capital assets and account for approximately 89% of the Board's total assets. Current liabilities total \$43.3 million, of which approximately \$19.9 million is accrued payroll and related withholdings. It should be noted that this balance reflects payments made to 10-month staff members (such as teachers) who prefer to continue semi-monthly payrolls during July and August. Since these staff members have fulfilled their contractual obligation as of June 30th, the unpaid wages are reflected in this accrual. The accrued fringe portion of this balance is also primarily associated with the payments that will be made for 10-month staff members during July and August. Noncurrent liabilities are \$107.2 million and are predominantly tied to compensated absences for employees, post-employment benefits and net pension liability.

Financial Analysis of the Board as a Whole (Continued)

Condensed Statement of Net Position

	Governmental Activities			
		June 30, 2014,		
	June 30, 2015	as restated*		
	(In I	Millions)		
Current and other assets	\$ 51.	7 \$ 53.2		
Capital assets	422.0	429.4		
Total assets	473.	482.6		
Deferred outflows of resources	2.	<u> </u>		
Current liabilities	43.3	38.4		
Noncurrent liabilities	107.3	2 79.2		
Total liabilities	150.	5 117.6		
Deferred inflows of resources	1.	<u> </u>		
Net position:				
Net investment in capital assets	418.0	425.2		
Restricted	0.4	1 0.2		
Unrestricted	(95.0	0) (60.4)		
Total net position	\$ 324.0	\$ 365.0		

^{*} The Board implemented GASB Statement No. 68 effective July 1, 2014. The 2014 amounts presented have not been restated to reflect the implementation of GASB 68. However, the 2014 amounts have been restated to reflect a correction of an error. Refer to Note 14.

For budgetary purposes, acquisitions of equipment and capital improvements are considered expenditures. However in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) and subject to the Board's Capitalization Policy, equipment and capital improvements for the current year totaled \$10.4 million, of which a net of \$(1.7) million was to construction in progress and \$12.1 million to capital assets subject to depreciation. Of the \$12.1 million subject to depreciation, \$10.5 million was transferred from construction in progress during the year.

The associated debt to finance the increase in capital outlay resides on the County Government and State of Maryland financial statements, as it is not a burden of Carroll County Public Schools.

Financial Analysis of the Board as a Whole (Continued)

Changes in Net Position from Operating Results

	Governmental Activities			
	June	June 30, 2015		30, 2014, estated*
		(In Mi	illions)	
Revenues		·	•	
Program revenues:				
Charge for services	\$	3.8	\$	3.9
Operating grants and contributions		48.8		48.8
Capital grants and contributions		9.3		12.9
General revenues:				
County government		172.9		170.4
State (unrestricted)		100.7		102.5
State pension aid		21.3		21.4
Other		1.3		1.3
Total revenues		358.1		361.2
Expenses				
Instruction (regular and special education)		271.4		267.9
Administration (central and school)		40.5		41.4
Maintenance and operations		38.8		40.8
Transportation		21.0		20.9
Student personnel, health and community services		7.4		7.2
Food services		6.0		6.3
Total expenses		385.1		384.5
Decrease in net position	\$	(27.0)	\$	(23.3)

^{*} The Board implemented GASB Statement No. 68 effective July 1, 2014. The 2014 amounts presented have not been restated to reflect the implementation of GASB 68. However, the 2014 amounts have been restated to reflect a correction of an error. Refer to Note 14.

All costs identified in the Statement of Activities include the cost of salaries, wages, supplies, contracted services, and depreciation by function. In the case of regular instruction, depreciation expense on the school buildings and equipment in those schools account for \$15.5 million. Fringe benefits and depreciation can be tracked by individual or asset, respectively, and therefore can be tied to a function. Review of the revenues identifies some fee for services circumstances, including use of facilities and tuition. Operating Grant revenues primarily include State and Federal Grants and reflect restricted sources. As detailed in the Statement of Activities, the general revenues include State and County revenue, as well as interest income, none of which meets the criteria for classification as program revenues.

Financial Analysis of the Board as a Whole (Continued)

More specifically:

- The cost of all governmental services this year was \$385.1 million.
- \$3.8 million of the costs were financed by users of the school district's programs through fees for service.
- The State and Federal governments subsidized the operations of certain programs with grants and contributions totaling almost \$48.8 million.
- The majority of the district's costs were financed by Carroll County and the State of Maryland taxpayers. Specifically, \$172.9 million was associated with Carroll County appropriations.
- Of the \$10.4 million of additions to capital projects, \$9.3 million was financed by capital contributions from the State and County governments.

Financial Analysis of the Board's Funds

In the General Fund, revenues increased by .12% to \$342.7 million. The General Fund increase is attributable to a 1.5% increase in the appropriation from the County government, a 3.59% increase in Federal revenue and a 1.52% decrease in unrestricted State revenue. The Board receives a per student allocation from the Maryland State Department of Education. Consequently, a reduction in student enrollment by 370 students caused a decline in unrestricted state revenue.

The Food Service Operation reflected a net change in fund balance of \$228,788 for the year ended June 30, 2015 versus a net change in fund balance of \$(210,869) for the prior year. The increase in fund balance resulted from a slight increase in participation of free and reduced meals, as well as a reduction in overhead.

The Capital Projects Fund reflected a net change in fund balance of \$(1,223,988) for the year ended June 30, 2015, versus a net change in fund balance of \$(1,408,893) for the prior year. The change in Fund Balance resulted from the completion of certain HVAC, paving, relocatable classrooms and roofing projects. The remaining fund balance at year end represents amounts of funding for technology improvements and paving at June 30, 2015.

Limitations affecting the availability of resources in the General Fund include nonspendable resources of \$760,564 restricted resources of \$173,115, assigned resources of \$4,056,315, and unassigned resources of \$5,622,468.

Budgetary Highlights

Over the course of each fiscal year, the Board revises the annual current operating budget. Generally, the budgets fluctuate for one of two reasons. First, when grants are awarded during the year, an amendment is made to adjust the budget as a whole. In addition, the system is required by law to maintain budgets by category or function. Therefore, the Board makes transfers between budgeted categorical amounts to more accurately reflect changing conditions. These transfers do not impact the budget total as a whole. As reflected in the Budgetary Comparison Schedule (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis), none of the Board's categories were overspent at year-end.

Budgetary Highlights (Continued)

The Board ended the fiscal year with an excess of expenditures over revenue (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) of \$(5,979,787), inclusive of the budgeted appropriation of \$7,352,400, which resulted in the Board using \$1,372,613 less fund balance than appropriated. Beginning fiscal year 2008 and thereafter, the Board of Carroll County Commissioners and the Board agreed to create a fund balance reserve account to guard against unanticipated revenue shortfalls and minimize the impact on operations of the Board when unexpected, one-time expenses occur. The Board utilized a portion of the fund balance reserve account to cover this shortfall.

The budgetary process is designed to reflect revenues equal to expenditures. However, actual expenditures and actual revenues, non-GAAP basis, were both lower than budgeted. In fiscal year 2015, current operating fund actual revenues fell short of the final budget by approximately \$2.5 million. The majority of the shortfall was within the restricted portion, as a result of grants that cross into fiscal year 2015 and fewer grant funds carried forward from fiscal year 2014.

Specific examples that caused this shortfall include the state share for non-public placements of students with disabilities of \$449,418 revenue less than budgeted (based on lower total costs), and federal Title I grants carried forward from fiscal year 2014 in total being \$2,165,171 less than budgeted.

Specific categories of expenditures exceeded the original budget. Budget transfers between categories were approved to more closely align with actual expenditures, so that at year-end all categories were in compliance. In fiscal year 2015, current operating fund actual expenses were less than the final budget by approximately \$3.9 million. The majority of the decrease was within the operation of plant, fixed charges, special education and other instructional costs categories, as fewer expenditures were incurred relating to these categories than originally budgeted.

Capital Asset Administration

By the end of fiscal year 2015, the Board had invested over \$422.0 million in capital assets net of depreciation, predominantly buildings. Total depreciation expense for the year approximated \$17.8 million, increasing accumulated depreciation on assets to \$232.9 million. Included in the Construction in Progress balance is the work in progress on the Manchester Elementary HVAC, Sykesville Middle Windows replacement and the Mechanicsville Elementary and Carroll County Career and Technology Center Roof Replacement projects. The County government issues the debt associated with these capital projects; therefore, the Board financial statements do not reflect outstanding debt associated with these capital assets.

Factors Bearing on the Board's Future

At the time that these financial statements were prepared and audited, the Board was aware of a few existing circumstances that could affect its financial health in the future:

1. State aid is calculated based on a number of factors, most significantly being enrollment. Carroll County Public Schools have seen a decrease in enrollment in recent years, as measured by full-time equivalent student counts, and this is projected to continue in the next several years. The decrease in enrollment could have a negative impact on the amount of future state aid received.

Factors Bearing on the Board's Future (Continued)

- 2. Beginning in fiscal year 2013, school Boards were required to pay the normal cost of retirement for teachers phased-in over a four year period through fiscal year 2016. Specifically of concern is that future increases in pension costs will outpace future increases in revenues.
- 3. While we continue to experience favorable rates and claims, healthcare costs are increasing as a percentage of the budget overall. Continued increases in healthcare costs that outpace increases in revenue would have to be covered by reductions to other mission critical expenditures.
- 4. Considerable downturns in the economy or other factors further reducing revenue generated by the county or state government could limit their ability to provide legally mandated levels of funding to Carroll County Public Schools.

Contacting the Board's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide the Board's citizens, taxpayers, customers, stakeholders and creditors with a general overview of the system's finances and to demonstrate the Board's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the Chief Financial Officer, Carroll County Public Schools, 125 North Court Street, Westminster, Maryland 21157.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF CARROLL COUNTY STATEMENT OF NET POSITION June 30, 2015

	Governmental Activities
ASSETS	
Current Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 10,804,521
Accounts receivable	421,494
Due from primary government	32,307,554
Due from other units of government	7,159,953
Inventory	652,591
Other current assets	367,514
Total current assets	51,713,627
Noncurrent Assets	
Capital assets :	
Nondepreciable assets	18,668,044
Depreciable assets, net	403,364,689
Total noncurrent assets	422,032,733
Total assets	473,746,360
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Pension contributions made subsequent to the measurement date	1,812,859
Difference between actual and proportionate share of contributions	386,781
Changes in pension plan assumptions	208,005
Total deferred outflows of resources	2,407,645
LIABILITIES	
Current Liabilities	
Accounts payable	4,994,006
Accrued salaries and fringes	19,922,991
Accrued health claims	8,241,100
Accrued expenses	4,272,549
Accrued interest	48,288
Due to student groups	2,201,101
Due to primary government	17,040
Unearned revenue	714,068
Current portion of capital lease obligations	813,850
Current portion of compensated absences payable	2,100,000
Total current liabilities	43,324,993
Noncurrent Liabilities	
Long-term portion of capital lease obligations	2,615,846
Long-term portion of compensated absences payable	15,151,346
Other postemployment benefits	75,142,431
Net pension liability Total noncurrent liabilities	14,379,091 107,288,714
Total liabilities	150,613,707
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	1,573,885
Total deferred inflows of resources	1,573,885
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	418,603,037
Restricted for:	
Food services	381,226
Unrestricted	(95,017,850)
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ 323,966,413

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF CARROLL COUNTY STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES Year Ended June 30, 2015

			Program Revenues	i	Net (Expenses) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
	Expenses	Charges for Service	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Total Governmental Activities
FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS					
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES INSTRUCTION					
Regular education	\$ 218,695,018	\$ 678,139	\$ 27,515,241	\$ 9,242,656	\$ (181,258,982)
Special education	52,694,344	<u> </u>	17,093,432	<u> </u>	(35,600,912)
Total instruction	271,389,362	678,139	44,608,673	9,242,656	(216,859,894)
SUPPORT SERVICES					
Administration	7,324,980	-	225,843	_	(7,099,137)
Mid-level administration	33,129,593	-	329,132	-	(32,800,461)
Student personnel services	2,243,064	-	3,431	-	(2,239,633)
Student health services	4,848,850	-	10,902	-	(4,837,948)
Student transportation services	21,028,868	-	52,102	-	(20,976,766)
Operation of plant	29,073,156	-	81,881	-	(28,991,275)
Maintenance of plant	9,772,068	-	322,510	-	(9,449,558)
Community services	296,261	207,417	32,661	-	(56,183)
Food services	6,016,494	2,957,029	3,135,981		76,516
Total support services	113,733,334	3,164,446	4,194,443		(106,374,445)
TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL					
ACTIVITIES	\$ 385,122,696	\$ 3,842,585	\$ 48,803,116	\$ 9,242,656	(323,234,339)
	GENERAL REVENU Local appropriat State aid				172,875,135 122,047,243
	Miscellaneous				1,269,257
	Total gen	eral revenues			296,191,635
	CHANGE IN NET PO	OSITION			(27,042,704)
	NET POSITION, BEG	GINNING OF YEAR,	AS RESTATED		351,009,117
	NET POSITION, EN	D OF YEAR			\$ 323,966,413

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF CARROLL COUNTY BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS June 30, 2015

		General Fund		Food Services Fund		Capital Projects Fund	Go	Total overnmental Funds
ASSETS								
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	10,802,458	\$	2,063	\$	-	\$	10,804,521
Accounts receivable		415,496		5,598		400		421,494
Due from other funds		383,085		1,120		-		384,205
Due from fiduciary fund		-		499,200		-		499,200
Due from primary government		31,415,000		-		892,554		32,307,554
Due from other units of government		4,306,466		178,084		2,675,403		7,159,953
Inventory		393,050		259,541		-		652,591
Other current assets		367,514				<u>-</u>		367,514
Total assets	<u>\$</u>	48,083,069	\$	945,606	\$	3,568,357	\$	52,597,032
LIABILITIES								
Accounts payable	\$	2,157,881	\$	31,372	\$	2,800,485	\$	4,989,738
Accrued salaries and fringes		19,593,075		329,916		-		19,922,991
Accrued health claims		8,241,100		-		-		8,241,100
Accrued expenses		4,272,549		-		-		4,272,549
Due to other funds		-		64,310		319,895		384,205
Due to fiduciary fund		2,613,676		-		86,624		2,700,300
Due to primary government		17,040		-		4,269		21,309
Unearned revenue		575,286	_	138,782	_		_	714,068
Total liabilities		37,470,607		564,380		3,211,273		41,246,260
FUND BALANCES								
Non-spendable		760,564		259,541		-		1,020,105
Restricted		173,115		28,782		-		201,897
Committed		-		-		357,084		357,084
Assigned		4,056,315		92,903		-		4,149,218
Unassigned		5,622,468						5,622,468
Total fund balances		10,612,462		381,226		357,084		11,350,772
Total liabilities and fund balance	\$	48,083,069	\$	945,606	\$	3,568,357	\$	52,597,032

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF CARROLL COUNTY RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION June 30, 2015

Total fund balances - governmental funds (page 14)	\$ 11,350,772
AMOUNTS REPORTED FOR GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION ARE DIFFERENT BECAUSE:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported as assets in governmental funds. The cost of these assets is \$654,898,179, and the accumulated depreciation is \$232,865,446.	422,032,733
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported as liabilities in the funds. Long-term liabilities at year-end consist of capital lease obligations \$3,429,696, compensated absences payable \$17,251,346, and net other post-employment obligations \$75,142,431.	(95,823,473)
Accrued interest is reported when due and payable in the funds and is reported when incurred on governmental activities.	(48,288)
Net pension obligations are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	(14,379,091)
Deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions are applicable to future periods and, therefore, are not presented in the funds.	
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions include \$594,786 deferred outflows of resources pension expense and \$1,812,859 deferred outflow of 2015 employer contributions related to pensions.	2,407,645
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions.	 (1,573,885)
TOTAL NET POSITION, GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES (page 12)	\$ 323,966,413

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF CARROLL COUNTY STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS Year Ended June 30, 2015

	 General Fund		Food Services Fund		Capital Projects Fund	G	Total overnmental Funds
REVENUES							
Local sources	\$ 172,924,345	\$	-	\$	4,124,712	\$	177,049,057
State sources	155,825,860		87,785		4,852,204		160,765,849
Federal sources	10,988,824		2,950,906		-		13,939,730
Charges for services	885,556		2,957,029		-		3,842,585
Miscellaneous revenues	 2,119,741	_	97,290		265,740		2,482,771
Total revenues	 342,744,326	_	6,093,010		9,242,656		358,079,992
EXPENDITURES							
Administration	5,459,127		-		-		5,459,127
Instruction	145,125,761		-		-		145,125,761
Student personnel services	1,808,316		-		-		1,808,316
Student health services	3,755,856		-		-		3,755,856
Student transportation services	20,491,412		-		-		20,491,412
Operation of plant	23,722,886		-		-		23,722,886
Maintenance of plant	6,289,047		-		-		6,289,047
Fixed charges	73,087,061		-		-		73,087,061
Mid-level administration	25,304,725		-		-		25,304,725
Community services	269,329		-		-		269,329
Special education	40,981,330		-		-		40,981,330
Costs of operation - food services	-		5,970,396		-		5,970,396
Capital outlay	755,255		-		10,466,644		11,221,899
Debt service -							
Principal	759,714		-		-		759,714
Interest	 148,329	_	-		-		148,329
Total expenditures	 347,958,148	_	5,970,396	_	10,466,644		364,395,188
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	 (5,213,822)		122,614	_	(1,223,988)		(6,315,196)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES							
Transfers in (out)	 (106,174)		106,174				
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	(5,319,996)		228,788		(1,223,988)		(6,315,196)
FUND BALANCES,							
BEGINNING OF YEAR	 15,932,458	_	152,438	_	1,581,072		17,665,968
FUND BALANCES, END OF YEAR	\$ 10,612,462	\$	381,226	\$	357,084	\$	11,350,772

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF CARROLL COUNTY RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES Year Ended June 30, 2015

Total net changes in fund balances - governmental funds (page 16)	\$	(6,315,196)
AMOUNTS REPORTED FOR GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION ARE DIFFERENT BECAUSE:		
Capital outlays are reported in governmental funds as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlay, which is capitalized \$10,425,281, exceed depreciation expenses, \$17,809,512, in the period.		(7,384,231)
In the Statement of Activities, compensated absences are measured by the amounts earned during the year. In the governmental funds, however, expenditures for compensated absences are measured by the amount of financial resources used (essentially, the amounts actually paid or expected to be paid within one year). This is the amount that vacation and sick leave used exceeded the amounts earned.		1,636,830
The execution of a capital lease agreement provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the lease principal consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net assets. This is the amount of principal payments on the capital lease obligation for this year.		759,714
In the Statement of Activities, only the gain or loss on sale of the capital assets is reported. In the governmental funds, the proceeds from the sale increase financial resources. Thus, the change in net position differs from the change in fund balance by the net book value of the capital assets disposed.		(4,310)
OPEB costs reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		(16,261,205)
Governmental funds report Board pension contributions as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of pension benefits earned net of employer contributions is reported as pension expense.		525,694
CHANGE IN NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES (page 13)	<u>\$</u>	(27,042,704)

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF CARROLL COUNTY STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION June 30, 2015

	 OPEB Plan Trust	 Agency Fund
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ -	\$ 387,025
Investments	15,566,200	-
Accounts receivable	-	1,336
Due from other funds	-	2,700,300
Prepaid expenses	 	72,122
Total assets	15,566,200	\$ 3,160,783
	 _	
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	-	\$ 96,835
Due to student groups	-	2,564,748
Due to other funds	 	 499,200
Total liabilities	 	\$ 3,160,783
NET POSITION		
Net position held in trust for benefits	\$ 15,566,200	

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF CARROLL COUNTY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION Year Ended June 30, 2015

	C	OPEB Plan Trust
ADDITIONS		
Contributions:		
Employer	\$	4,645,795
Employee		4,392,282
Total contributions		9,038,077
Investment earnings:		
Net appreciation in fair value of investments		635,412
Total additions		9,673,489
DEDUCTIONS		
Benefits paid to plan members		8,538,077
CHANGE IN NET POSITION		1,135,412
NET POSITION, BEGINNING OF YEAR		14,430,788
NET POSITION, END OF YEAR	\$	15,566,200

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Financial Reporting Entity

The Board of Education of Carroll County (the Board) as currently constituted was established under Title 3, Subtitle 103, Education, of the Annotated Code of Maryland. The Board is a five-member elected body responsible for the operation of Carroll County Public Schools.

The Board of Education of Carroll County is a component unit of Carroll County, Maryland by virtue of the County's responsibility for levying taxes and its budgetary control over the Board of Education. The Board does not have any component units, as it does not have any entities that it is considered to be financially accountable for in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 14 and as amended by GASB Statement No. 39 and GASB Statement No. 61.

The financial statements of the Board are prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) applicable to governments in the United States of America.

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The Board follows GASB Statement No. 34, Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments, as amended by Statement No. 41, insofar as the reporting of budgetary data. The statement makes annual reports easier to understand and more useful to those who use governmental financial information to make decisions and includes:

Management's Discussion and Analysis - GASB Statement No. 34 requires that financial statements be accompanied by a narrative introduction and analytical overview of the government's financial activities in the form of "management's discussion and analysis" (MD&A). This analysis is similar to the analysis many private sector entities provide in their annual reports.

Government-Wide Financial Statements - The reporting model includes financial statements prepared using full accrual accounting for all of the government's activities. This approach includes not just current assets and liabilities (such as cash and accounts payable), but also capital assets and long-term liabilities. Accrual accounting also reports all of the revenues and cost of providing services each year, not just those received or paid in the current year or soon thereafter. Fiduciary funds are not included in government-wide financial statements.

The basic financial statements include both government-wide (based on the Board as a whole) and fund financial statements. The Board does not engage in business-type activities and, as such, issues single column government-wide financial statements. In the Government-Wide Statement of Net Position, both the governmental activities' assets, liabilities and deferred inflows/outflows of resources (a) are presented on a consolidated basis and (b) are reflected on a full accrual, economic resource basis, which incorporates noncurrent assets and receivables as well as long-term obligations.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

Statement of Net Position - The Statement of Net Position is designed to display the financial position of the primary government. The Board reports all capital assets in the government-wide Statement of Net Position and reports depreciation expense – the cost of "using up" capital assets – in the Statement of Activities. The Net Position of the Board is broken down into three categories – 1) net investment in capital assets, 2) restricted; and 3) unrestricted.

Statement of Activities - The Government-Wide Statement of Activities reports expenses and revenues in a format that focuses on the cost of each Board function. The expenses of individual functions are compared to the revenues generated directly by the function (for instance, through user charges or intergovernmental grants). These directly matched revenues are called program revenues. This format enables the Government-Wide Statement of Activities to reflect both the gross and net cost per functional category (regular instruction, special instruction, pupil transportation, etc.) that are otherwise being supported by general government revenues.

Program revenues must be directly associated with a function and are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or activity. Multi-purpose grants and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported as general revenues. The operating grants include operating-specific and discretionary (either operating or capital) grants while the capital grants column reflects capital-specific grants.

Direct expenses are considered those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. The Board does not allocate indirect expenses.

Fund Financial Statements - Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

In the fund financial statements, financial transactions and accounts of the Board are organized on the basis of funds. The operation of each fund is considered to be an independent fiscal and separate accounting entity, with a self-balancing set of accounts recording cash and/or other financial resources together with all related liabilities and residual equities or balances, and changes therein, which are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions, or limitations. The fund statements are presented on a current financial resource and modified accrual basis of accounting. Since the governmental fund statements are presented on a different measurement focus and basis of accounting than the government-wide statements' governmental activities column, a reconciliation is presented which briefly explains the adjustments necessary to reconcile the fund financial statements to the governmental activities column of the government-wide financial statements.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

Budgetary Comparison Schedules - Demonstrating compliance with the adopted budget is an important component of a government's accountability to the public. Many citizens participate in the process of establishing the annual operating budgets of state and local governments, and have a keen interest in following the financial progress of their governments over the course of the year. The Board and many other governments revise their original budgets over the course of the year for a variety of reasons. A budgetary comparison schedule of the Board's original budget to the final budget and actual results is presented as required supplementary information.

MEASUREMENT FOCUS, BASIS OF ACCOUNTING, AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT PRESENTATION

The government-wide and certain fiduciary fund financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Employee and employer contributions to the other employee benefit trust fund are recognized as revenue in the period the contributions are due.

Nonexchange transactions are where the Board either gives or receives value without directly receiving or giving equal value in exchange including, for example, grants and contributions. Revenues from grants and contributions are recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. This focus is on the determination of, and changes in financial position, and generally only current assets, current liabilities, and deferred inflows/outflows of resources are included on the Balance Sheet. Revenues are recorded as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within a current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the Board considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. The major revenue sources subject to the availability criterion are the local, state, and federal revenues. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures are recorded only when payment is due. Expenditures related to compensated absences are recorded when payment is due or when payable resulting from resignations or retirements.

Program revenues include several types of transactions. Tuition paid directly by students and parents and sales associated with the Food Service Operation are identified as charges for services. State and federal support for Food Service Operation is identified as operating grants and contributions. Grant-related revenue that is specifically restricted for use by a particular function is separated in the Statement of Activities.

The Board reports the following major governmental funds:

General Fund – The General Fund is the operating fund of the Board and is used to account for the revenues and expenditures necessary for the day-to-day operation of the Board. This fund is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Food Service Fund – The Food Service Fund is used to account for the operations of the cafeteria program throughout the Board.

Capital Project Fund – The Capital Project Fund is used to account for the financial resources to be used for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of the Board's major capital facilities.

Additionally, the Board reports the following fiduciary funds:

Agency Fund – The Agency Fund is a fiduciary fund used to account for the funds held by the Board in a trustee capacity. The school funds account for the funds of other persons or organizations which are the direct responsibility of the principals of the respective schools. This is an agency fund with no measurement focus as only assets and liabilities are reported on the accrual basis.

OPEB Plan Trust – The OPEB Plan Trust is used to account for the collection of medical premiums and the payments of medical claims for the Board's retirees.

As a general rule, the effect of interfund and internal activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements including the Statement of Activities. Interfund balances are not included in the Government-Wide Statement of Net Position. The Board distinguishes overhead costs, which are eliminated in the preparation of the Statement of Activities from interfund services provided and used between functions which are not eliminated in the Statement of Activities in the financial statement closing process. The Board does not allocate indirect expenses to functions in the fund financial statements.

Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows/Outflows of Resources and Net Position or Equity

Investments

Investments, including OPEB Plan Trust investments consisting of money market and mutual funds are stated at fair value.

Receivables and Payables

All interfund receivables and payables are displayed in the fund statements as "due to/due from other funds." These amounts offset each other and are eliminated from the Government-Wide Statement of Net Position, so as to not overstate the Board's assets and liabilities. All trade receivables are deemed fully collectible by management.

Inventory

Inventory consists of expendable supplies and food held for consumption and is valued at cost (first-in, first-out). Inventory is reflected in the financial statements by the consumption method. Under this method, the expenditure is recognized when inventory is used. In the fund financial statements, these inventories are considered nonspendable which indicates that they do not constitute available expendable resources, even though they are a component of assets.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows/Outflows of Resources and Net Position or Equity (Continued)

Prepaid Items

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements. Prepaid items are considered nonspendable in the fund financial statements since they do not constitute available expendable resources.

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include land and improvements, buildings and improvements, and equipment, are reported in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair value at the date of the donation.

There is no depreciation recorded for land. Construction in progress is depreciated when it is put in use.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed.

Capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

	Years
ASSETS	
Buildings	50
Improvements	20
Equipment	3 – 10

Deferred Outflows of Resources

A deferred outflow of resources represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expenditure) until the future period. The Board recognizes deferred outflows for changes in actuarial assumptions and differences between actual and proportionate share of contributions to the plan that are being amortized over a five-year period and contributions made subsequent to the measurement date related to pensions.

Unearned Revenues

Unearned revenues represent amounts received from grantors in advance of incurrence of eligible expenditures for grants and unused commodities at June 30, 2015, since title does not pass to the Board until the commodities are used.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows/Outflows of Resources and Net Position or Equity (Continued)

Compensated Absences Payable

Compensated absences consist primarily of sick and vacation time earned but not taken. Employees hired prior to July 1, 1997 meeting specified service requirements are eligible to accumulate sick time and upon retirement, are entitled to payment for unused sick time at 50% of their accrued sick leave balance at their previous three year average daily rate. Employees hired prior to July 1, 1997 may accumulate unused sick time and will be paid for a maximum of 250 days or their accumulated balance at June 30, 2003, whichever is greater. Employees hired July 1, 1997 and later are eligible for accumulated unlimited sick time but are not entitled to payment for unused sick time upon retirement. The Board pays out accumulated sick time over a five year period upon retirement. There is a maximum accrual of 40 paid vacation days for those employees eligible to earn and accumulate vacation time, which is paid out immediately upon retirement. Vested absences are accrued when incurred in the government-wide financial statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in the governmental funds for the portion of compensated absences to be paid out within 60 days of year end.

School Construction Debt

The Board is not obligated to repay principal or interest on any debt incurred for school construction. Such bonds and loans are obligations of the County government. Accordingly, the Board does not record school construction debt service revenues, expenditures, or outstanding school construction debt. The authorization for annual expenditures related to debt service emanate from the Carroll County Operating Budget Ordinance.

Deferred Inflows of Resources

A deferred inflow of resources represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until the future period. The Board recognizes deferred inflows for the difference between the projected and actual investment earnings related to pensions.

Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about fiduciary net position of the Maryland State Retirement and Pension System (System) and additions to/deductions from the System's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the System. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Net Position/Fund Equity

The government-wide financial statements utilize a net position presentation. Net position is categorized as net investment in capital assets, restricted and unrestricted.

Net Investment in capital assets - This category groups all capital assets including infrastructure into one component of net position. Accumulated depreciation and the outstanding balances of debt that are attributed to the acquisition, construction or improvement of these assets reduce the balance in this category.

Restricted net position - This category presents net position with external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws and regulations of other governments.

Unrestricted net position - This category presents the net position of the Board, not restricted for any purpose.

Fund balance amounts are reported within one of the fund balance categories listed below.

Nonspendable

Amounts that cannot be spent either because they are not in spendable form or because they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted

Amounts that can be spent only for specific purposes because of constitutional provisions or enabling legislation or because of constraints that are externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or the laws or regulations of other governments.

Committed

Amounts that can be used only for specific purposes as determined by a formal action of the Board of Education, which is the highest level of decision-making authority for the Board. Commitments may be established, modified, or rescinded only through ordinances or resolutions approved by the Board.

Assigned

Amounts that do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed but that are intended to be used for specific purposes. Under the Board's adopted policy, the Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent, or Supervisor of Purchasing may assign amounts for specific purposes.

Unassigned

All other spendable amounts.

When an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available, the Board considers restricted funds to have been spent first. When an expenditure is incurred for which committed, assigned, or unassigned fund balances are available, the Board considers amounts to have been spent first out of committed funds, then assigned funds, and finally unassigned funds, as needed, unless the Board has provided otherwise in its commitment or assignment actions.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

In-kind Contributions

In-kind contributions represent non-cash transactions for costs of services provided by Carroll County, Maryland, which are primarily for use of facilities (including rent, utilities, insurance and maintenance costs). The fair value of these services was \$1,838,135 for the year ended June 30, 2015. These services are included as in-kind contributions in county revenue and a corresponding amount in the operating expenses of the Board.

NOTE 2 – BUDGETS AND BUDGETARY ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Legal budgetary control is employed for the General Fund only. Capital Projects are budgeted on a project basis only. Management employs budgetary control over the Food Service Fund for operational purposes only.

The Board follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in these financial statements:

- 1. Prior to December, the staff accumulates and summarizes data for a proposed operating budget (General Fund).
- 2. During January, the Superintendent of Schools submits a proposed operating budget to the Board.
- 3. Public hearings are held to obtain citizens' comments.
- 4. During February, the Board adopts the proposed budget.
- 5. On March 1, the budget is submitted to the Carroll County Commissioners for approval.
- 6. During May, the County Commissioners hold final hearings and adopt the budget which becomes effective July 1.
- 7. The General Fund budget is adopted on a basis consistent with GAAP except for the inclusion of encumbrances as expenditures and the exclusion of pension payments made by the State on behalf of the Board. Budget comparisons presented in this report are on a non-GAAP budgetary basis. The required supplementary information budgetary comparison schedule reflects the budget as amended.
- 8. Request for adjustments to major categories must be submitted to the County Commissioners for approval or denial. No action within thirty (30) days of submission constitutes approval.
- 9. Requests for transfers between major categories must be submitted to the County Commissioners for approval or denial. No action within thirty (30) days of submission constitutes approval.
- 10. Expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations at the major category level. In addition, all appropriations lapse at year-end.

NOTE 2 – BUDGETS AND BUDGETARY ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

During the year, the County Commissioners adopted supplemental appropriations for the Board of Education's General Fund budget. The approved budget and supplemental appropriations are presented below:

Original operating budget approved by the County Commissioners	\$ 328,900,167
Approved supplemental appropriations	2,554,102
Amended operating budget for fiscal year 2015	\$ 331,454,269

NOTE 3 – CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The Board of Education maintains pooled and various separate cash accounts for its funds. The cash balances of the Agency Fund (see Statement of Fiduciary Net Position) consist of individual demand accounts maintained by the schools. The Board considers any instrument with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

Deposits

At year-end, the carrying value of the Board's combined deposits was \$11,187,788 and cash on hand was \$3,758. The bank balance of deposits was \$15,834,010. The bank balance was covered either by federal depository insurance or collateral held by the financial institution's trust department in the Board's name. Statutes authorize secured time deposits in Maryland banks and requires uninsured deposits to be fully collateralized. Therefore, under the reporting requirements of GASB Statement No.40, the Board's deposits are not subject to custodial or credit risk at year-end. Because of the short-term maturity and type of the investments there is limited interest rate risk.

Investments

Statutes authorize the Board to invest in obligations of the U.S. Government, federal government agency obligations, and repurchase agreements secured by direct government or agency obligations.

OPEB Plan Trust investments of \$15,566,200 are invested in the Carroll County Master Retiree Benefit Trust, which consists of money market and mutual funds. The trust does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

NOTE 3 – CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (CONTINUED)

Investments (Continued)

The Carroll County Master Retiree Benefit Trust is not rated by the rating agencies.

Investment Rate Risk

Fair value fluctuates with interest rates, and increasing rates could cause fair value to decline below original cost. To limit the Board's exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates, the Board's investment policy limits the term of investment maturities other than the Fiduciary Funds to overnight repurchase agreements and requires that collateral securities underlying the repurchase agreements have a market value equal to the cost of the agreement.

Custodial Credit Risk

For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of failure of the counter party, the Board will not be able to recover all or a portion of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. In this regard, the Board limits its investments, other than investments in the OPEB Plan Trust to overnight deposits that are insured or collateralized with securities held by a custodian in the Board's name. Statutes require that deposits be in Maryland banks and that uninsured deposits be fully collateralized and authorize the Board to invest in obligations of the United States government, federal agency obligations and repurchase agreements secured by direct government or agency obligations.

NOTE 4 – INVENTORY

Inventory consists of the following for the General Fund and Food Services Funds:

General Fund	
Custodial supplies	\$ 192,251
Equipment, repair and maintenance supplies	 200,799
	 393,050
Food Services Fund	
Supplies	25,764
Food	 233,777
	 259,541
Total inventories	\$ 652,591

NOTE 5 – CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015 was as follows:

		Balance at						Balance at
Governmental Activities	Ju	une 30, 2014		Increases		Decreases	J	une 30, 2015
Capital assets not being depreciated								
Land and improvements	\$	15,049,603	\$	-	\$	-	\$	15,049,603
Construction in progress		5,275,167		8,808,048		(10,464,774)		3,618,441
Total capital assets, not being								
depreciated		20,324,770		8,808,048		(10,464,774)		18,668,044
Capital assets being depreciated								
Equipment		40,772,963		3,005,383		(1,032,244)		42,746,102
Building and improvements		584,407,409		9,076,624				593,484,033
Total capital assets, being depreciated		625,180,372	_	12,082,007	_	(1,032,244)		636,230,135
Less - accumulated depreciation								
Equipment		29,949,232		3,079,401		(1,027,934)		32,000,699
Building and improvements		186,134,636		14,730,111	_			200,864,747
Total accumulated depreciation		216,083,868		17,809,512		(1,027,934)		232,865,446
Total capital assets being depreciated, net		409,096,504		(5,727,505)		(4,310)		403,364,689
Capital assets, net	\$	429,421,274	\$	3,080,543	\$	(10,469,084)	\$	422,032,733
Regular education Special education Administration Mid level administration Student personnel services Student health services Student transportation services Operation of plant Maintenance of plant Food services	ed t	o functions :	as f	ollows:			\$	15,457,209 159,716 17,482 144,333 7,626 286 63,295 1,026,541 874,098 58,926
Total depreciation expense - governmental activ	vitie	S					\$	17,809,512

NOTE 5 – CAPITAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

At June 30, 2015, the Board has construction commitments consisting of the following:

	Future Amounts to be Expended		Future Funding to be Provided		
Manchester Elementary HVAC	\$ 2,021,290	\$	2,021,290		
Mechanicsville Elementary Roof	1,087,000		1,087,000		
Manchester Elementary Roof	1,270,000		1,270,000		
Sykesville Middle Windows	296,853		296,853		
Career & Technology Center Roof	 1,665,700		1,665,700		
Total	\$ 6,340,843	\$	6,340,843		

NOTE 6 – INTERFUND BALANCES

The composition of interfund balances as of June 30, 2015 is as follows:

	Due From		Due To	
General Fund				
Food Service	\$ 64,310	\$	-	
Capital Projects	318,775		-	
Agency	 		2,613,676	
Total general fund	 383,085		2,613,676	
Food Service Fund				
General	-		64,310	
Capital Projects	1,120		-	
Agency	 499,200	_	-	
Total food service fund	 500,320		64,310	
Capital Projects Fund				
General	-		318,775	
Food Service	-		1,120	
Agency	 -		86,624	
Total capital projects fund	 		406,519	
Agency Fund				
General	2,613,676		-	
Food Service	-		499,200	
Capital Projects	 86,624	_	-	
Total agency fund	 2,700,300		499,200	
Total Interfund Balances	\$ 3,583,705	\$	3,583,705	

The interfund balances resulted from the time lag between the dates that payments of expenses and cash collections by one fund on behalf of another are made.

NOTE 7 – LONG-TERM DEBT

Long-term debt at June 30, 2015 consisted of amounts due under capital leases and compensated absences payable as further discussed in Note 1.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, no new capital leases were entered into by the Board. In October of 2004, the Board entered into a ten-year energy management plan to provide air conditioning to three elementary schools. Additionally, the plan upgraded water and lighting fixtures.

The Board leases energy management equipment pursuant to capital lease agreements entered into in prior years. Payments made on capital leases are recorded in the General Fund. Future minimum lease obligations are as follows:

Year Ending June 30		Energy Management Equipment			
2016	\$	935,285			
2017		963,343			
2018		992,243			
2019		844,235			
Total future payments		3,735,106			
Less interest		(305,410)			
Present value of future minimum lease payments	\$	3,429,696			

Interest expense related to capital leases was \$148,329 for the year ended June 30, 2015. This amount was allocated to the maintenance of plant and equipment function.

Changes in capital lease obligations for the year ended June 30, 2015 were as follows:

Balance, at June 30, 2014	\$	4,189,410
Additions		-
Reductions		(759,714)
Balance at June 30, 2015		3,429,696
Amounts due within one year		813,850
Capital lease obligations non-current	<u>\$</u>	2,615,846

NOTE 7 – LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

Changes in compensated absences payable for the year ended June 30, 2015 were as follows:

Balance, at June 30, 2014, as restated	\$ 18,888,176
Additions	722,712
Reductions	 (2,359,542)
Balance at June 30, 2015	17,251,346
Amounts due within one year	 2,100,000
Compensated absence non-current portion	\$ 15,151,346

Capital lease and compensated absence liabilities are generally liquidated by the General Fund.

NOTE 8 – PENSION PLANS

General Information about the Plan

Plan description. The employees of the Board are covered by the Maryland State Retirement and Pension System (the System), which is a cost sharing employer public employee retirement system. While there are five retirement and pension systems under the System, employees of the Board are a member of either the Teachers' Retirement and Pension Systems or the Employees' Retirement and Pension Systems. The System was established by the State Personnel and Pensions Article of the Annotated Code of Maryland to provide retirement allowances and other benefits to State employees, teachers, police, judges, legislators, and employees of participating governmental units. The Plans are administered by the State Retirement Agency. Responsibility for the System's administration and operation is vested in a 15-member Board of Trustees. The System issues a publically available financial report that can be obtained at https://www.sra.state.md.us/.

Benefits provided. The System provides retirement allowances and other benefits to State teachers and employees of participating governmental units, among others. For individuals who become members of the Teachers' Retirement and Pension Systems and the Employees' Retirement and Pension Systems on or before June 30, 2011, retirement/pension allowances are computed using both the highest three years Average Final Compensation (AFC) and the actual number of years of accumulated creditable service. For individuals who become members of the Teachers' Pension System and Employees' Pension System on or after July 1, 2011, pension allowances are computed using both the highest five years AFC and the actual number of years of accumulated creditable service. Various retirement options are available under each system which ultimately determines how a retirees' benefits allowance will be computed. Some of these options require actuarial reductions based on the retirees' and/or designated beneficiary's attained age and similar actuarial factors.

A member of either the Teachers' or Employees' Retirement System is generally eligible for full retirement benefits upon the earlier of attaining age 60 or accumulating 30 years of creditable service regardless of age. The annual retirement allowance equals 1/55 (1.81%) of the member's average final compensation (AFC) multiplied by the number of years of accumulated creditable service.

NOTE 8 – PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

A member of either the Techers' or Employees' Pension System on or before June 30, 2011 is eligible for full retirement benefits upon the earlier of attaining age 62, with specified years of eligibility service, or accumulating 30 years of eligibility service regardless of age. An individual who becomes a member of either the Teachers' or Employees' Pension System on or after July 1, 2011, is eligible for full retirement benefits if the members' combined age and eligibility service equals at least 90 years or if the member is at least age 65 and has accrued at least 10 years of eligibility service.

For most individuals who retired from either the Teachers' or Employees' Pension System on or before June 30, 2006, the annual pension allowance equals 1.2% of the members AFC, multiplied by the number of years of credible service accumulated prior to July 1, 1998, plus 1.4% of the members AFC, multiplied by the number of years of credible service accumulated subsequent to June 30, 1998. With certain exceptions, for individuals who are members of the Teachers' or Employees' Pension System on or after July 1, 2006, the annual pension allowance equals 1.2% of the member's AFC, multiplied by the number of years of credible service accumulated prior to July 1, 1998 plus 1.8% of the members AFC, multiplied by the number of years of credible service accumulated subsequent to June 30, 1998. Beginning in July 1, 2011, any new member of the Teachers' or Employees' Pension System shall earn an annual pension allowance equal to 1.5% of the member's AFC multiplied by the number of years of creditable service accumulated as a member of the Teachers' or Employees' Pension System.

Contributions. The Board and covered members are required by State statute to contribute to the System. Members of the Teachers' Pension System and Employees' Pension System are required to contribute 7% annually. Members of the Teachers' Retirement System and Employees' Retirement System are required to contribute 5-7% annually, depending on the retirement option selected. The contribution requirements of the System members, as well as the State and participating governmental employers are established and may be amended by the Board of Trustees for the System.

The State makes a substantial portion of the Board's annual required contribution to the Teachers' Retirement and Pension Systems on behalf of the Board. The State's contributions on behalf of the Board for the year ended June 30, 2015, was \$21,274,653. The fiscal 2015 contributions made by the State on behalf of the Board have been included as both revenues and expenditures in the General Fund in the accompanying Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances and are also included as revenues and expenses in the Statement of Activities.

Beginning in FY 2013, the State of Maryland General Assembly passed a bill that required the Boards of Education in Maryland to begin paying the normal cost for their teachers into the Teachers' Retirement and Pension Systems. The legislation structured this as a four year phase in to the full normal cost so that 50% was paid in FY 2013. Full normal cost will be paid in FY 2017 and each year thereafter. The Board's required contribution to the Teachers' Retirement and Pension Systems for the year ended June 30, 2015 was \$6,495,621.

The Board's contractually required contribution rate for the Employees' Retirement and Pension Systems for the year ended June 30, 2015, was 6.72% of annual payroll, actuarially determined as an amount that, when combined with employee contributions, is expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. The Board made its share of the required contributions during the year ended June 30, 2015 of \$1,812,859.

NOTE 8 – PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

Employees Retirement and Pension Systems

At June 30, 2015, the Board reported a liability of \$14,379,091 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability of the System. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2014, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Board's proportion of the net pension liability was based on actual employer contributions billed to participating government units for the year ending June 30, 2014. The contributions were increased to adjust for differences between actuarial determined contributions and actual contributions by the State of Maryland. As of June 30, 2014, the Board's proportionate share was 0.08102%.

For the year ended June 30, 2015, the Board recognized pension expense of \$1,287,167. At June 30, 2015, the Board reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

		red Outflows f Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Changes in assumptions	\$	208,005	\$	-	
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan					
investments		-		1,573,885	
Net difference between actual and proportionate share of					
contributions		386,781		-	
Board contributions subsequent to the measurement date		1,812,859			
Total	\$	2,407,645	\$	1,573,885	

\$1,812,859 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from Board contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction in net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2016. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended June 30:	
2016	\$ (244,775)
2017	(244,775)
2018	(244,775)
2019	(244.774)

NOTE 8 – PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

Teachers Retirement and Pension Systems

At June 30, 2015, the Board did not report a liability related to the Teachers' Retirement and Pension Systems due to a special funding situation. The State of Maryland pays the unfunded liability for the Board and the Board pays the normal cost related to the Boards members in the Teachers Retirement and Pension Systems; therefore, the Board is not required to record its share of the unfunded pension liability but instead, that liability is recorded by the State of Maryland. The amount recognized by the Board as its proportionate share of the net pension liability, the related State support, and the total portion of the net pension liability that was associated with the Board were as follows:

State's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 201,622,624
Board's proportionate share of the net pension liability	
Total	\$ 201,622,624

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2014, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

For the year ended June 30, 2015, the Board recognized pension expense of \$27,770,274 and revenue of \$21,274,653 for support provided by the State. Due to the special funding situation noted above related to the Teachers Retirement and Pension Systems, the Board did not report deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the Teachers Retirement and Pension Systems.

Actuarial assumptions. The total pension liability in the June 30, 2014 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation 2.90% general, 3.4% wage

Salary increases 3.40% to 11.9%, including inflation

Investment rate of return 7.65%

Mortality rates were based on RP-2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Table projected to the year 2025.

The economic and demographic actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2014 valuation were adopted by the System's Board of Trustees based upon review of the System's experience study for the period 2006-2010, which was completed during FY 2011. Certain assumptions from the experience study including mortality rates, retirement rates, withdrawal rates, disability rates and rates of salary increase were adopted by the Board for the first use in the actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2012. The System's Board of Trustees adopted new economic assumptions for the June 30, 2013 valuation, in particular, an investment return assumption of 7.70% and an inflation assumption of 2.95%. The ultimate assumptions of a 7.55% investment return and 2.80% price inflation are being phased in over a four-year period. As a result, an investment return assumption of 7.65% and an inflation assumption of 2.90% were used for the June 30, 2014 valuation. The COLA, salary increase and payroll growth assumptions have also changed as a result of the change in the inflation assumption.

NOTE 8 – PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

The long term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-range expected rate of return by weighing the expected future real rates by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of geometric real rates of return were adopted by the Board after considering input from the System's investment consultant(s) and actuary(s). For each major asset class that is included in the System's target asset allocation, these best estimates are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Public Equity	35%	4.70%
Fixed Income	10%	2.00%
Credit Opportunity	10%	3.00%
Real Return	14%	2.80%
Absolute Return	10%	5.00%
Private Equity	10%	6.30%
Real Estate	10%	4.50%
Cash	<u>1%</u>	1.40%
Total	<u>100%</u>	

The above was the System's Board of Trustees adopted asset allocation policy and best estimate of geometric real rates for each major asset class as of June 30, 2014.

For the year ended June 30, 2014, the annual money-weighted rate of return on pension plan investments, net of the pension plan expense was 14.38%. The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested.

Discount rate. The single discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.65%. This single discount rate was based on the expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.65%. The projection of cash flows used to determine this single discount rate assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates and the member rate. Based on these assumptions, the pension plans fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

NOTE 8 – PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability. Regarding the sensitivity of the net pension liability to changes in the single discount rate, the following presents the Board's net pension liability, calculated using a single discount rate of 7.65%, as well as what the Board's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a single discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher for the Employees Retirement and Pension Systems:

	Current					
	1	% Decrease (6.75%)	Discount Rate (7.65%)		1% Increase (8.75%)	
Board's proportionate share of the net						
pension liability	\$	20,722,051	\$	14,379,091	\$	9,066,036

Due to the special funding situation noted above related to the Teachers Retirement and Pension Systems, the Board did not record a net pension liability related to the Teachers Retirement and Pension Systems.

Pension plan fiduciary net position. Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued System's financial report.

NOTE 9 – POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSION BENEFITS

Plan Description and Funding Policy

The Board provides medical benefits to eligible employees who retire from employment with the Carroll County Public School System. The employer's contributions are financed on a pay-as-you-go basis and any amounts budgeted to be contributed towards meeting the annual required contribution per the actuarial valuation. The future payment of these benefits is contingent upon the annual approval of the operating budget.

The Board provides medical benefits to retirees pursuant to two medical benefit plans for retired employees based on negotiated agreements with various bargaining groups. For retirees over the age of 65 who retired prior to September 1, 1988, the percentage of the premium paid by the Board was dependent upon the retiree's years of service and ranged from 10% to 100%. For retirees who retired after September 1, 1988, the percentage of the premium paid by the Board is dependent upon the retiree's years of service and ranges from 0% to 100%. These percentages are applied to premiums established annually by the Board for individual, husband/wife, parent/child, and family coverages. Only Carroll County Board of Education years of service are considered. As of June 30, 2015, 992 eligible participants were receiving benefits.

NOTE 9 – POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSION BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation

The Board's annual OPEB cost (expense) is calculated based on the actuarially determined *annual required contribution of the employer (ARC)*, an amount actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters of GASB Statement 45. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal cost each year and amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities (or funding excess) over a period not to exceed thirty years. The following table shows the components of the Board's annual OPEB cost for the year, the amount actually contributed to the plan, and changes in the Board's net OPEB obligation:

Annual required contribution Interest on OPEB obligation Adjustment to annual required contribution	\$ 21,182,000 2,282,000 (2,557,000)
Annual OPEB cost Contributions made	20,907,000 (4,645,795)
Increase in net OPEB obligation Net OPEB obligation - beginning of year	16,261,205 58,881,226
Net OPEB obligation - end of year	\$ 75,142,431

The Board's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan, and the net OPEB obligation for the fiscal year 2015 and the two preceding fiscal years are as follows:

			Percentage of	
	Fiscal	Annual	Annual OPEB	Net OPEB
_	Year End	 OPEB Cost	Cost Contributed	 Obligation
	June 30, 2013	\$ 16,556,000	32.14%	\$ 43,190,699
	June 30, 2014	19,602,000	19.95%	58,881,226
	June 30, 2015	20,907,000	22.22%	75,142,431

Funded Status and Funding Progress

As of July 1, 2014, the most recent actuarial valuation date, the Plan was 5.4% funded. The actuarial accrued liability for benefits was \$245,811,000 and the actuarial value of assets was \$13,252,000, resulting in an unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) of \$232,559,000. The covered payroll (annual payroll of active employees covered by the plan) was \$199,079,448, and the ratio of the UAAL to the covered payroll was 116.80%.

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and the healthcare cost trend. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of the plan and the annual required contributions of the employer are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. The schedule of funding progress, presented as required supplementary information following the notes to the financial statements, presents multi-year trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities for benefits.

NOTE 9 – POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSION BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employer and the plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of benefit costs between the employer and plan members to that point. The actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce the effects of short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations.

In the July 1, 2013, actuarial valuation, the projected unit credit method, with linear pro-ration to assumed benefit commencement method was used. The actuarial assumptions included a 4.00% investment rate of return, which assumes that benefits will be funded on a pay-as-you-go basis and that General Fund investments earn 4.00% over the long-term. The UAAL is being amortized as a level percentage of projected payroll on an open basis. The remaining amortization period at June 30, 2015 was 25 years.

Additional information as of the latest actuarial valuation follows:

Valuation Date July 1, 2013

Actuarial Cost Method Projected unit method

Amortization Method Level percentage of projected payroll over a 30-year period

Asset Valuation Method Market value

Actuarial Assumptions:

Investment Rate of Return 4% Payroll Growth Rate 3%

Healthcare Cost Trend Rates:

Pre-65 Medical 7.0% initial / 4.4% ultimate (not applicable to Life) Post-65 Medical 7.0% initial / 4.4% ultimate (not applicable to Life)

NOTE 10 – FUND BALANCE

Fund balance at June 30, 2015 consists of the following:

	6	eneral Fund	Food	Service Fund	Сар	ital Projects
5 101		enerai Fund	FOOd	Service Fund		Fund
Fund Balances						
Nonspendable for:	\$	202.050	Ċ	250 541	Ļ	
Inventory	\$	393,050	Þ	259,541	>	-
Prepaid expenses		367,514		250 544		
Total nonspendable		760,564		259,541		
Restricted for:						
Regular instruction		6,027		-		-
Operation of plant		17,843		-		-
Maintenance of plant		110,039		-		-
Cost of operation - food service		-		28,782		-
Special education		39,206		-		-
Total restricted		173,115		28,782		-
Committed for:						
Capital outlay						357,084
Assigned to:						
Administration		107,211		-		-
Regular instruction		1,911,970		-		-
Student personnel		10,000		-		-
Student health services		54,368		-		-
Student transportation services		203,130		-		-
Operation of plant		321,224		-		-
Maintenance of plant		865,911		-		-
Fixed charges		20,900		-		-
Mid-level administration		123,270		-		-
Special education		421,217		-		-
Cost of operation - food service		-		92,903		-
Capital outlay		17,114				
Total assigned		4,056,315		92,903		-
Unassigned		5,622,468		-		-
Total fund balances	\$	10,612,462	\$	381,226	\$	357,084

NOTE 11 – ENCUMBRANCES

Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is employed as an extension of budgetary integration in the General Fund and Food Service Fund, and encumbrances outstanding at year-end are reported as commitments or assignments of fund balances since they do not constitute expenditures or liabilities.

Encumbrances at June 30, 2015 are for the following uses:

			Fo	od Service	
	General Fund			Fund	
Administration	\$	107,211	\$	-	
Regular instruction		1,917,997		-	
Student personnel		10,000		-	
Student health services		54,368		-	
Student transportation services		203,130		-	
Operation of plant		339,067		-	
Maintenance of plant		975,951		-	
Fixed charges		20,900		-	
Mid-level administration		123,270		-	
Special education		460,422		-	
Cost of operation - food service		-		28,782	
Capital outlay		17,114			
Total encumbrances	\$	4,229,430	\$	28,782	

NOTE 12 – LITIGATION AND CONTINGENCIES

Several lawsuits have been filed arising from personnel grievances, personal injury, and other matters. It is anticipated by the Board that an adverse decision in excess of insurance coverage on any or all of these lawsuits would not have a material adverse affect on these financial statements.

Amounts received or receivable from grant agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable funds. Amounts, if any, of expenditures that may be disallowed by grantors cannot be determined at this time, although the Board expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

The Board leases equipment under agreements reported as operating leases. The annual lease payments are recorded as expenses in the Government-Wide Statement of Activities and Expenditures in the General Fund. Operating lease terms extend through the year ending June 30, 2019.

NOTE 12 – LITIGATION AND CONTINGENCIES (CONTINUED)

Future minimum payments on operating leases with an initial or remaining noncancellable term in excess of one year are as follows:

Year Ending June 30	Minimum Annual Lease Payments
2016	\$ 495,700
2017	422,642
2018	104,572
2019	8,381
Total	\$ 1,031,295

Operating lease expenditures/expenses for the year ended June 30, 2015 were \$447,185.

NOTE 13 – RISK MANAGEMENT

The Board is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters for which the Board participates in the Maryland Association of Boards of Education Group Insurance Pool (MABE). MABE is a public entity risk pool currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program for fourteen member counties to reduce the amount of claims expenditures incurred. The Board pays an annual premium to MABE for its general insurance coverage. The Formation Agreement of MABE provides that MABE will be self-sustaining through member premiums and will reinsure through commercial companies for claims in excess of established loss limits which range from \$2,500 to \$5 million for each insured event depending on the type of loss. Settled claims have not exceeded coverage in any of the past three years.

Commercial insurance policies are purchased to provide coverage including workers' compensation coverage. Settled claims did not exceed coverage in any of the past three years.

The Board has also established limited risk management programs for healthcare insurance. The Board, with Aetna U.S. Healthcare, has an arrangement for providing coverage for future medical claims and employees contribute 15% towards this coverage. Deposits are made by the Board into a bank account used only for payments resulting from health insurance claims.

Liabilities are reported when it is probable that a loss has occurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. At June 30, 2015, liabilities include an amount for claims that have been incurred but not reported (IBNR). Claim liabilities are calculated by an actuary based on the effects of inflation, recent claim settlement trends including frequency and amount of payouts and other economic and social factors. The estimate of the claims liability also includes amounts for non-incremental claim adjustment expenses related to specific claims and other claim adjustment expenses regardless of whether allocated to specific claims. Estimated recoveries, for example, from salvage or subrogation are another component of the claims liability estimate.

NOTE 13 – RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

The liability for claims and judgments is reported in the General Fund. Changes in the balances of claims liabilities are as follows:

	 2015	 2014
Accrued health claims:		
Unpaid claims at beginning of year	\$ 4,590,000	\$ 5,846,252
Incurred claims (including IBNR)	50,984,357	48,917,568
Claim payments	 (47,333,257)	 (50,173,820)
Unpaid claims at end of year	\$ 8,241,100	\$ 4,590,000

NOTE 14 - RESTATEMENT OF BEGINNING NET POSITION

The Board adopted GASB Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pension Plans, an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27 and the related GASB Statement No. 71, Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 68, which improves accounting and financial reporting by state and local government employers whose employees are provided benefits through pensions. The Board is now required to record a liability for future pension benefits in excess of accumulated plan contributions. These pronouncements require the restatement of the June 30, 2014 net position of governmental activities.

In addition to the new accounting pronouncement, net position at July 1, 2014 of governmental activities has been restated to correct an error in accounting for compensated absences as follows:

Net position July 1, 2014, as previously stated	\$ 368,593,026
Effect of correction of an error	(3,512,885)
Cumulative affect of application of GASB 68, net pension liability Cumulative affect of application of GASB 71, deferred outflow of resources for Board	(15,959,173)
contributions made to the plan during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2014	 1,888,149
Net position July 1, 2014, as restated	\$ 351,009,117

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF CARROLL COUNTY GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE

(NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) Year Ended June 30, 2015

						Variances Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		Non-GAAP		inal Budget
	Budget	Budget		Actual	•	To Actual
REVENUES	 	 				
Local sources	\$ 170,767,998	\$ 173,015,900	\$	172,875,135	\$	(140,765)
State sources	134,708,571	135,048,571		134,766,236		(282,335)
Federal sources	13,122,859	13,122,859		11,073,156		(2,049,703)
Other revenues	 3,020,713	3,020,713		3,005,297		(15,416)
Total revenues	 321,620,141	 324,208,043	_	321,719,824		(2,488,219)
EXPENDITURES						
Administration	5,231,844	5,237,494		5,027,053		210,441
Instructional salaries	119,423,828	121,371,428		121,120,590		250,838
Student personnel services	1,720,283	1,686,483		1,573,421		113,062
Student health services	3,475,591	3,500,591		3,426,592		73,999
Student transportation services	20,751,710	20,751,710		20,542,083		209,627
Operation of plant	25,000,790	24,470,790		23,494,796		975,994
Maintenance of plant	7,251,685	7,781,685		7,724,766		56,919
Fixed charges	74,012,906	73,620,028		73,253,390		366,638
Community services	336,230	336,230		269,329		66,901
Capital outlay	690,428	690,428		674,522		15,906
Mid-level administration	23,290,686	22,840,686		22,634,321		206,365
Special education	37,150,393	38,121,393		37,473,986		647,407
Instructional textbooks/supplies	7,714,203	8,195,733		8,117,186		78,547
Other instructional costs	 2,849,590	 2,849,590		2,261,402		588,188
Total expenditures	 328,900,167	 331,454,269		327,593,437		3,860,832
Excess (deficiency) of						
revenues over expenditures	 (7,280,026)	 (7,246,226)	_	(5,873,613)		1,372,613
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES						
Use of prior year fund balance	7,386,200	7,352,400		5,979,787		(1,372,613)
Transfers out	 (106,174)	(106,174)	_	(106,174)		-
Total other financing sources	 7,280,026	 7,246,226		5,873,613		(1,372,613)
Excess of revenues and other financing						
sources over expenditures *	\$ 	\$ 		=	\$	-
Use of budgetary fund balance				(5,979,787)		
FUND BALANCE AT JUNE 30, 2014				12,295,787		
FUND BALANCE AT JUNE 30, 2015			\$	6,316,000		

^{*} The net change in fund balance includes \$7,352,400 budgeted as an appropriation (i.e., decrease) of fund balance.

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF CARROLL COUNTY RECONCILIATION OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN BUDGETARY INFLOWS AND OUTFLOWS AND GAAP BASIS REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES GENERAL FUND June 30, 2015

Under the budgetary basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when cash is received and expenditures are recognized upon the commitment of an encumbrance. Pension payments made by the State on behalf of the Board are not considered revenues and expenditures on the budgetary basis of accounting.

A reconciliation of the revenues and expenditures for the funds which are affected by the adjustments necessary to present the Statement of Revenues and Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance on a GAAP basis follows:

BUDGETARY GENERAL FUND

Revenues (non-GAAP budgetary basis) Decrease in fiscal year revenues generated by fiscal year	\$ 321,719,824
changes in encumbrances of expenditure driven grants	(250,151)
State pension payments	 21,274,653
Revenues and other financing sources (GAAP basis)	\$ 342,744,326
Expenditures (non-GAAP budgetary basis)	\$ 327,593,437
Encumbrance adjustment, net	(909,942)
State pension payments	 21,274,653
Total expenditures (GAAP basis)	\$ 347,958,148

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF CARROLL COUNTY POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSION BENEFITS June 30, 2015

Schedule of Funding Progress

Valuation Date			tion Value of Liability					Unfunded AAL (UAAL)	Covered Payroll	UAAL as a % of Covered Payroll			
July 1, 2008	\$	-	\$	75,282,000	\$	75,282,000	0.0%	\$	205,042,209	36.7%			
July 1, 2009		1,500,000		116,797,000		115,297,000	1.3%		204,209,308	56.5%			
July 1, 2010		3,722,000		110,803,000		107,081,000	3.4%		200,942,793	53.3%			
July 1, 2011		7,369,200		181,428,000		174,058,800	4.1%		187,912,812	92.6%			
July 1, 2012		9,277,000		192,349,000		183,072,000	4.8%		198,512,177	92.2%			
July 1, 2013		12,385,000		231,734,000		219,349,000	5.3%		199,323,185	110.0%			
July 1, 2014		13,252,000		245,811,000		232,559,000	5.4%		199,079,448	116.8%			

Schedule of Employer Contributions

Year Ended June 30,	Annual Required ontributions	Percentage Contributed	Net OPEB Obligation					
2009	\$ 7,558,000	46.27%	\$	10,758,137				
2010	10,211,000	41.65%		16,785,610				
2011	9,725,000	53.53%		21,373,441				
2012	15,475,000	32.03%		31,956,508				
2013	16,499,000	32.14%		43,190,699				
2014	19,744,000	19.95%		58,881,226				
2015	21,182,000	22.22%		75,142,431				

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF CARROLL COUNTY SCHEDULE OF THE BOARD'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY MARYLAND STATE RETIREMENT AND PENSION SYSTEM Last Ten Fiscal Years

Employees' Retirement and Pension System:

	 2015
Board's proportionation of the net pension liability	 0.08102388613075560000%
Board's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 14,379,091
Board's covered employee payroll	\$ 18,578,684
Board's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered	
employee payroll	77.40%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	73.65%
Teachers' Retirement and Pension System:	
Board's proportionation of the net pension liability	0.0%
Board's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ -
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability of the Board	 201,622,624
Total	\$ 201,622,624
Board's covered employee payroll	\$ 158,300,988
Board's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered	
employee payroll	0.00%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	69.53%

The amounts presented for fiscal year 2015 were determined as of July 1 of two years prior, using membership data as of that day, projected forward to June 30 of the previous year. Additionally, the Board implemented GASB 68 during fiscal year 2015. As such, only one year of information is available.

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF CARROLL COUNTY SCHEDULE OF BOARD CONTRIBUTIONS MARYLAND STATE RETIREMENT AND PENSION SYSTEM Last Ten Fiscal Years

Employees' Retirement and Pension System

	2015		2014	2013		2012	2011	 2010	2009	2008		2007	2006
Contractually required contribution	\$ 1,812,859	\$	1,888,149	\$ 1,700,004	\$	2,138,012	\$ 2,195,960	\$ 1,540,379	\$ 1,468,332	\$ 1,613,411	\$	1,373,580	\$ 1,130,506
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(1,812,859)	_	(1,888,149)	(1,700,004)	_	(2,138,012)	(2,195,960)	(1,540,379)	(1,468,332)	(1,613,411)	_	(1,373,580)	(1,130,506)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 	\$	-	\$ -
Board's covered-employee payroll	\$ 18,578,684	\$	18,923,349	\$ 19,401,668	\$	19,437,320	\$ 20,169,913	\$ 20,137,996	\$ 19,727,705	\$ 18,181,542	\$	17,020,818	\$ 15,513,232
Contributions as a percentage of covered-													
employee payroll	9.8%		10.0%	8.8%		11.0%	10.9%	7.6%	7.4%	8.9%		8.1%	7.3%

Teachers' Retirement and Pension System

	 2015	2014			2013		2012*		2011*	2010*		2009*		2008*		2007*		2	006*
Contractually required contribution Contributions in relation to the contractually	\$ 6,495,621	\$	5,077,441	\$	4,005,782	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
required contribution	 (6,495,621)	_	(5,077,441)	_	(4,005,782)	_	-	_	-		-	_	-	_	-	_	-		-
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$	-	\$		\$		\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Board's covered-employee payroll	\$ 158,300,988	\$	161,727,709	\$	164,766,880	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Contributions as a percentage of covered- employee payroll	4.1%		3.1%		2.4%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	,	0.0%	Š	0.0%		0.0%

^{*} The Board was not contractually required to contribute to the Teachers' Retirement and Pension System prior to fiscal year 2013.

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF CARROLL COUNTY NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION June 30, 2015

NOTE 1 - CHANGES IN BENEFIT TERMS

There were no benefit changes during the year.

NOTE 2 - CHANGES IN ASSUMPTIONS

Adjustments to the roll-forward liabilities were made to reflect the following assumptions in the 2014 valuation:

- Investment return assumption changed from 7.7% to 7.65%
- Inflation assumption changed from 2.95% to 2.90%
- Disability mortality assumption for State Police and LEOPS changed to:
 RP-2000 Disability Mortality: 505 table for males and 75% for females, but not less than
 RP-2000 Combined Health Mortality table projected to year 2025

NOTE 3 - METHODS AND ASSUMPTIONS USED IN CALCULATIONS OF ACTUARIALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS

Actuarial Entry Age Normal

Amortization Method Level Percentage of Payroll, Closed

Remaining Amortization Period 24 years for State system

Asset Valuation Method 5-year smoothed market; 20% collar

Inflation 2.90% general, 3.4% wage

Salary Increases 3.40% to 11.90% including inflation

Investment Rate of Return 7.65%

Retirement Age Experienced based table of rates that are specific to the type

of eligibility condition. Last updated for 2012 valuation pursuant to an experience study of the period 2006-2010 $\,$

Mortality RP-2000 Combined Health Mortality Table projected to the

year 2025